

came to Washington, DC as a child and started work in the Longworth cafeteria as a line server in 1976. She was a grill cook and a deli server for ten years before moving to her current position at the checkout line registers, where she has been a pleasant fixture for Cafeteria patrons over the past 15 years. Doris is a compassionate person who maintains that she is happiest when her customers come in for a break and leave with a smile. Her reputation for kindness and customer care have led patrons to line up 20 people deep to get a chance to speak with Doris.

Mr. Speaker, Doris Cherry is a dedicated individual who genuinely cares about every person she meets. Doris has demonstrated a talent for customer service that resonates in her ability to selflessly enrich the lives of the Capitol Hill Community. Doris's enthusiasm and commitment certainly deserve the recognition of this body of Congress. Congratulations on your award Doris. I look forward to continuing to see your friendly face in the Longworth cafeteria.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

#### HON. SOLOMON P. ORTIZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, March 9, 2004*

Mr. ORTIZ. Mr. Speaker, due to official business, I was unable to vote during the following rollcall votes. Had I been present, I would have voted as indicated below.

Rollcall No. 32 "yes"; rollcall No. 33 "yes"; rollcall No. 34 "yes"; rollcall No. 35 "yes"; and rollcall No. 36 "yes."

#### AMERICAN RED CROSS

#### HON. C.A. DUTCH RUPPERSBERGER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, March 9, 2004*

Mr. RUPPERSBERGER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate and acknowledge March as American Red Cross Month.

For over 122 years the American Red Cross has helped people through man-made and natural disasters. Last September after my district took a huge hit and was smashed by Hurricane Isabel the American Red Cross was there to help.

Hurricane Isabel will not be forgotten and neither will the good work of the American Red Cross. From broad measures to help entire communities to individualized care, the American Red Cross acted swiftly and without hesitation. By creating temporary shelters and providing food and water and medical care to those who needed it, the American Red Cross made an extremely difficult situation bearable. Thousands of homes and businesses were damaged or destroyed by the hurricane and without the American Red Cross countless people would have suffered.

The American Red Cross saves lives. In addition to disaster relief, the American Red Cross' biomedical services program provides life saving aid through their blood and tissue donation efforts.

The American Red Cross has a long history of serving the people of the United States. Es-

tablished by Clara Barton in 1881 as a disaster relief and battlefield assistance organization, the American Red Cross carries on the fundamental principles of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement. Humanity, Impartiality, Neutrality, Independence, Voluntary Service, Unity, and Universality are the guiding forces behind the work and service provided by the American Red Cross.

The American Red Cross is truly a blessing to all who benefit from their services. It is impossible to adequately show my appreciation to all of the volunteers and members of the American Red Cross who tirelessly aid people in need. Thank you for this opportunity to honor the American Red Cross and the people who make it a truly wonderful organization.

#### PAYING TRIBUTE TO FRANK DICAMILLO

#### HON. SCOTT MCINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, March 9, 2004*

Mr. MCINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate Frank Dicamillo on his recent retirement as chief operator of the wastewater treatment plant for the City of Delta, Colorado. For over forty years, Frank helped Delta's sewage and water systems become more ecological and efficient. His service to the community is certainly commendable.

Frank began his career with the City of Delta in 1960, when all the city's wastewater was discharged, untreated into the Uncompahgre River. After serving in the Army from 1963 to 1966, he returned home to find the city building wastewater treatment lagoons. He became responsible for overseeing these lagoons, and in 1968 when the water treatment plant was built, overseeing that as well. One of the most memorable moments in Frank's career came in 1977 when he and his co-workers came to national attention for their success in preventing a water shortage. They solved the problem brought about by a lack of snowfall the previous winter by diverting water from a canal to the water plant. When the new wastewater treatment plant opened in 1985, Frank eagerly accepted the challenge the more complex plant presented and was named Chief Plant Operator.

Mr. Speaker, I am honored to bring the service of Frank Dicamillo to the attention of this body of Congress and this nation, and to congratulate him on an outstanding career. I would like to wish Mr. Dicamillo the best in his retirement. I sincerely thank him for his service.

#### TRUTH COMMISSION

#### HON. BARBARA LEE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, March 9, 2004*

Ms. LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to introduce legislation calling on the Administration to expose and explain their involvement in Haiti's 33rd coup d'etat.

My legislation will create a TRUTH Commission, which stands for The Responsibility for

Uncovering the TRUTH about Haiti. This independent commission will be bipartisan and work to uncover the Bush administration's role in Haiti prior to President Aristide's exile.

I believe the Bush administration undercut the potential for a diplomatic solution for peaceful democratic elections, any potential for a cease-fire and an end to violence.

It bears primary responsibility therefore, for Aristide's unwilling departure as well as for the sacrifice of the democratic process in Haiti.

As Members of Congress find out more about the events leading up to President Aristide's departure, the twilight activities of his alleged resignation, the current unconstitutional government, and the ongoing turmoil, fear, and misinformation that is still flowing out of Haiti.

We want answers, Mr. Speaker and an independent commission is one of many tools that we intend on exercising.

I have several pressing questions that I hope this commission will find the answers for:

1. Did the U.S. Government impede democracy and contribute to the overthrow of the Aristide government?

2. Under what circumstances did President Jean-Bertrand Aristide resign and what was the role of the United States Government in bringing about his departure?

3. To what extent did the U.S. impede efforts by the international community, particularly the Caribbean Community, CARICOM, countries, to prevent the overthrow of the democratically-elected Government of Haiti?

4. What was the role of the United States in influencing decisions regarding Haiti at the United Nations Security Council and in discussions between Haiti and other countries that were willing to assist in the preservation of the democratically-elected Government of Haiti by sending security forces to Haiti?

5. Was U.S. assistance provided or were U.S. personnel involved in supporting, directly or indirectly, the forces and opposed to the government of President Aristide? Was United States bilateral assistance channeled through nongovernmental organizations that were directly or indirectly associated with political groups actively involved in fomenting hostilities or violence toward the government of President Aristide?

6. Was any U.S. bilateral assistance channeled through non-governmental organizations that were directly or indirectly involved in fomenting hostilities or violence toward the Aristide government?

And there are more questions about the long-term origins of Haiti's current crisis and the long-term impact on the region as a result of the administration's policies.

This was regime change by other means.

We do not teach people to violently overthrow our U.S. Government, and we must not teach other people in the international community, particularly Haiti, to participate in activities that taint the hope for democracy by use of violence.

I stand here today because the Haitian community stands for democracy and not for political maneuvering by the Bush administration.

This is an issue of democracy.

The United States must stand firm in its support of democracy and not allow a nascent democracy like Haiti, fall victim to regime change and an international "racist" foreign policy.

I commend all of my colleagues to join in support of this commission and ask for its timely passage.